

GENERAL POSTER'S LETTERS.

The Denver Republican, speaking of the efforts of Co. one Jones of the St. Louis club to secure the renomination of Clevé and says "The fact that Mr. Clevé and's renomination in 1892 is the merest nonsense. If he could not be elected in 1888, with a 'patronage' power of federal patronage under his command and the prestige of his first election to aid him, there is no reason to suppose that he will be successful in 1892." The Republican seems to think that patronage is a source of strength, while if any-thing is a source of strength, by the elections of the last six years, it is that patronage is a source of weakness. The Republican party showed less strength this year, leaving the patronage, than it showed any year since; lost the patronage. The two most disastrous years for the Republican party were in 1874 and 1892, and not a year were back at the patronage and used it or as it was worse, if it was worth anything. As a matter of fact, the patronage is not worth anything to parties it is rather a source of weakness. It is valuable only to politicians who appeal to the selfish interests in men for their support, and who prefer to meet the expenses of their campaign out of the public purse, instead of their private one.

General, that he declined to go into an examination of the case. But when he did examine it, he was bound to the worst. He said he had come here, for a wrong. He went even further than the advisory board of approving and justifying General Porter's case to the General Bureau.

General Porter also shows that the verdict of the commission should not be considered as final, because he had no right of opportunity of presenting his side of the case. There were some parties in authority who had determined to convict Porter, and to this they even tried to make a point. At the time the court met, General Porter made this statement, which was not yet been disproved. "I have made every effort possible to see my witnesses and to get into communication with them. I have failed in every instance. I have written to them. In some instances my letters have reached them, in others, they have failed to do so. My only remedies to make have reached me only in one instance. One of my own aides, whom I sent to the army of the Potomac, returned to me and said he sent me some letters seven days since have not yet arrived. These letters contained documentary evidence and information in relation to testimony that I desire to offer before this court. I have a so-called list of witnesses I desired to have summoned, but with the exception of one or two now in my own hands have received no information. However, that they have been summoned." Some of these important letters which were needed for the trial in January, 1863, had only reached him in May, 1863, and those which came later had not been opened. No man ever was tried for an offence affecting his honor, who was treated with greater injustice than Porter. This does not necessarily reflect on some of the officers in the government who examined Porter in a way which was above.

One part of the letter bearing of the attitude of Lincoln containing much of a personal and will be read with interest by a wide audience. It is this matter.

"This part is as follows:

Near the close of the war my friends, through a republican member of congress, previously governor of New Jersey, and who had close relations with President Lincoln, appealed for an opening of my case on the ground of new exculpatory evidence. The result of several interviews with the president is given in the very words of this gentleman, which were quoted in the press. He was much interested and said cheerfully that he would gladly grant an opening if any new evidence exculpating General Porter could be adduced. He said that he had entertained a very high opinion of his bravery and fidelity, that, for the credit of the army, as well as for the sake of that officer himself, he would by no means object to having the matter reopened and hoped he would be proved innocent; that he had his prejudice, but had been obliged to form his opinion from Judge Holt's examination, as in this multitude of cases he was unable to make a personal investigation. His impression rested upon my mind from the several conversations with Mr. Lincoln was that he was inclined to believe that General Porter was a victim of circumstances and of prejudice, and that he did not fully understand the judgment of the court martial; that as the war was about over and many brave officers considered the same or unjust, it was no further the example was necessary for the discipline of the army, he was disposed to ignore the whole proceeding, and to have General Porter re-established in his rank and place. Indeed, it is my belief that had he lived, such would have been his action, notwithstanding the feeling against the general at the war department." (A careful examination of the now, for the first time, perfect record of the court, published by authority of the senate in the supplement to Part 2, Vol. 12, of the Records of the War, convinces the student that the record had not been set by the press when we confirmed the sentence.)

Again, the Hon. Edward Everett read the printed proceedings of the court martial and was convinced that the finding was not incorrect and was a recorded evidence, and that great injustice had been done. Immediately afterward, he in person called the attention of President Lincoln to the error of the finding and urged a consideration of his action confirming the sentence. Up to the time of that interview the president had not seen the record of the court martial. So impressed was Mr. Everett with the favorable disposition of the president, that he prepared the appeal of August, 1863, signed by the late Robert B. Wint and others, for the reconsideration of the proceedings by the president. This appeal was signed by the president and sustained by the written opinions of some of the ablest lawyers of our country, declaring that the finding of the court martial was in opposition to the evidence, was early placed in my hands. Though I was urged to present these documents at once and was assured of a friendly reception, I never attempted to use them prior to September, 20th, 1863. I presented them to President Johnson, with other appeals for the reopening of the case from ex-presidents Fillmore and Foster, Senators Wilson, Sherman, Harris and Foster, Governor Curtin, General Banks, Horace Greeley, and others of like high standing and authority as well as from hundreds of comrades of the war of the Potomac, arranged as it was, and in the most influential manner, to cause all these original documents to be produced and to be referred to, and to leave no chance of their having existed. They were never recovered again or seen by President Johnson, who was disposed to grant the reopening asked for.

I give you also another fact, one relating to my dispatches to General Burnside, with the honor of which you find so much fault, and that is, that President Lincoln on the battlefield of Antietam, thanked me for those dispatches as giving him the only reliable information received from General Zou's army during the last four days of August, 1862. We also came to the conclusion that the army would come to me from them.

This letter was replied to by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, who said: "When we revised the dispatches of our words, to what you accuse, for book publication, we will give fair and impartial consideration to the arguments and suggestions which you present."

On the 1st of October, 1870, when Porter again wrote Nicolay and Hay, drawing their attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the fact that the century

of several books and authorities written on this subject since the war, which were of importance in making up verdict.

MY STORY OF THE WAR.

Mrs. J. M. Morgan has about the best of the war, including the very valuable article in the Century Magazine have, practically, to do with the details of battles and campaigns. But very little has been written to give an impression concerning army life; to tell of the vast operations of the sanitary and other commissions and organizations for the care of the wounded, as so to describe the needs of the private soldier. A book has just been published, which supplies in some measure a need, it is written by Mrs. Mary A. Silvermore and called, "My Story of the War." It gives her personal experience as a nurse in the union army, as a leader in relief work in the northwest, together with a pathetic incident and thrilling reminiscences which stand under her personal observation. An idea may be obtained of the character of the book by the following extract from her introduction:

"But there is a paucity of histories of the private soldier, of sketches of the rank and file. These have not been written, partly because of the modesty of the men whose experiences are worth narrating, and partly because they were not favorably circumstanced for extended observation. There is a whole world of thrilling and heroic deed and endeavor, of lofty patience, silent endurance and sacrifice connected with the soldiers of the army, of which the world will always remain ignorant."

Who has fully narrated the consecrated and organized work of women, who strengthened the shadows of the nation with their unglorious enthusiasm, and braced over the chain between civil and military life, by infusing homogeneousness of feeling into the army and the people, keeping the men in the field inviolable, and making the people at home, of both sexes, half soldiers? I can never better understand, save by those who lived through this period, when one year counted more in the history of noble development than half a century of ordinary years of buying and selling, building and furnishing, visiting and feasting. If this book shall in any way help to supply the deficiency, I have indicated, my purpose will be accomplished."

Mrs. Silvermore has a wonderful experience during the war and the book is written in Chicago. During the whole of the war she was active either in organizing or relieving at home or engaged in tours in the hospitals of the United States, interspersed with a very large amount of writing for various periodicals, giving her experience for the purpose of aiding the good cause. Perhaps no other woman had the equal chance of observation and the same time an equal amount of talent for giving the results of these observations to the public. One valuable feature of the book is that she gives so much space to woman's part during the war. Women did their share and but scant recognition has ever been given of it. They did not simply wait and pray, while their husbands were very busy providing comforts for the wounded, and the sick, and their presence was everywhere inspiring the sterner sex to do their duty. So much must be said for the illustrations, though most of them are stolen from drawings of O. C. Jaes.

Those who are making a collection of new books about not fail to get this valuable contribution for an aspect of the war that has too little representation. The book is so cheaply subscription by Mrs. J. E. Sessions

The silver convention which closed its session on Monday afternoon served to give a good deal of interest to the success in Colorado; but is not likely to have much influence on side, because the resolutions were too full of vituperation and the resolutions contained upon the misanthropic and will take on the silver question for the next two years.

In the first place, it is well to bear in mind that silver producing states are interested in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, while the bankers in the east are not interested in this. It is therefore an economic question, in which there is a conflict of selfish interests. It does not do any good to the cause of either to abuse the other. The New York Tribune and other eastern newspapers used to talk about the "silver lunatics," while we were supposed to get even in the west by a thing about the gold coins. Neither expression is altogether fair, and it is childish to use them. The resolutions might have commanded respect and attention of those who differ from the people of Colorado on the silver question, and possibly have convinced them that it is safe to increase the coinage of silver to four millions a month, or to open our mines for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. But there is no reason given in the resolutions for the pursuit of this policy, or any reasons of fact which would convince the opponents of silver of the safety of such a course. From present appearances, either course is safe. But the easier way is the one which was discussed so earnestly at the recent bankers' convention. We coin the maximum amount of silver per million per month. It is probable that we shall soon exhaust the supply of silver existing in the form of bullion, and raise the price so that the foreign silver coin would be worth a corner in gold. Since we began the coinage of silver in March, 1876, the stock of silver in use has not been increased, and the market has continued firm. It is probable that if we continue our coinage and should convert into coin twenty-four millions more silver bullion per year, that the supply would not equal

for mints for the free and uniform coinage of silver. But we say the above is the safer course. But at the same time, we do not believe that there is any serious danger in ordering our mints for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The danger, if any, is at a large amount of silver would be brought over in exchange for our gold coin, at the present rate of eighty cents in silver to a dollar in gold. But where is this silver to come from? Practically, all of it exists in the form of coin. Most of this coin is in Asia, or in the states comprising the Latin union. It is quite evident that the states comprising the Latin union will not send their silver here to exchange for our gold, because by exchanging it for gold at their own mints they can get three per cent more than we could give. For silver pieces containing three per cent less silver than there is in our silver dollar, they can get the equivalent of our dollar in gold coin. The exception of a very short time in 1876, which happens so rarely that it is more incident in the history of India, the balance of trade has been in favor of India. This balance is absorbing silver and has not now as much as she wants, there is no way in which a silver coin can be thrown upon our market. The only threatened danger that can be enumerated is the stock of silver which Germany has on hand, which she wanted to sell ten years ago, but which grew from the market because of low prices. Since then Germany, or rather Bismarck, has changed his mind regarding the standards and has said that Germany made a mistake in demonetizing silver in 1873, and that he favors the gold standard. He is now waiting for a move on the part of other nations, so that there may be co-operation, to re-establish it. But even if he did not have these feelings, most of the silver which Germany offered for sale then is now in operation in a form which cannot easily be withdrawn, for the people cannot do business unless they have a medium of exchange. They must necessarily have a silver coin in this country, and it will absorb over twenty five to thirty millions of the world's stock of silver. If we do not have the silver coin, we are obliged to use the silver coin and coin it. It is our duty to do so. It would be the same. But the resolutions, instead of emphasizing these facts which appeal to the bankers assembled in convention in Kansas City, have a conglomerate of such things seems to have been gathered from greenbacks, greenback-silver and silver dollarisms since 1865 when the democratic party first insisted on a policy of repudiation. Three of the "whereases" discuss the demonetization of silver and repeat the old state stories regarding a conspiracy to monopolize silver. No just man who reads the history of it and who is familiar with the circumstances, believes it. In the first place, at the time silver was demonetized, we had not, in common, but eight millions of silver in the country. The reason it was that the silver dollar was worth as much as gold. It was because we coined the ratio of 16 to 1 while France coined the ratio of 15 to 1 and the ratio governed the price of gold. It is a result to no owners of gold brought to our mints to be coined, and our government could not afford to buy it as much as they may more than it obtained when put into circulation as coin. Over 400 millions were coined from the foundation of the government in 1789. When silver was demonetized, we saw a great increase which was practically inoperative. This was the reason that it was not known that it was repealed until some years afterward. There was no conspiracy about it, because at this time there was no immediate prospect of the rise in the price of silver. The causes which brought it about originated after it was repealed, therefore, to speak of this question as a conspiracy of the creditor class, or that it had any effect on prices, is foolish as to say that it has increased, "the amount of a debts and obligations, requiring more and more pounds of wheat, and corn, and cotton, and beef, and pork, and eggs, and iron, and coal, to liquidate these debts." The silver dollar was just as good as gold, and, if we had a free and unlimited coinage of silver, it is not true to say that one-half of the world's standard money has been demonetized, which has reduced, according to the inferences of the dreamer, in greatly increasing prices. As a matter of fact, there has been no time since 1873 when the silver dollar has been worth less than the gold dollar. The word "silver" was not used in the form of coin has been used as a measure of value. It is absurd for this convention to inquire of its secretaries and representatives regarding what they should do in connection. As this convention was no effect on the people, it has no right to assume any authority over our representatives in Congress, or to be elected by the people of this country. The resolutions may have given a good deal of satisfaction to the writer of them and may have enlisted a good deal of enthusiasm in the convention, but we are sure that the time has gone by when it is necessary to convince the people of Colorado that they are interested in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The resolutions should not be drawn to persuade those who believe in the gold standard.

They cannot make any new covers, because the truth is so covered up with misinformation and exp. covec. foolish gas.

The political influences that move the actions of political conventions are rarely as a most "ast fencing out." It is very possible that Major McKinley may get the nomination for speaker, but it seems to be generally conceded that the republican defeat in Ohio reflects his doom and takes aim at the "trade." Of course the average man does not see the relation between these "doings." The speaker is elected to perform specific duties. As a general thing, he is elected because of his ability to discharge those duties and because of his prominence in the party. It is difficult to see how the result in Ohio should reflect this estimation of a man. A reform man would say that if the result in Ohio was to have any effect on the election of a speaker, it should be a credit to Mr. McKinley, because the party show a strengthening "where it weakens." What the republican party in Ohio needs now is encouragement, not a rebuke. Its worthy leaders should be encouraged and not snubbed. But at present, politics are ruled by men of two or four times as much party as fifty capacity for doing.

The announcement of the successful voting and overthrow of the government of Brazil has been of such a surprising nature that people have been slow to believe it. True now, however, seems to be no longer any doubt that the emperor has been dethroned and a republic declared. There has been little in the story of Brazil to attract much attention since the foundation of the monarchy. It has not but two rulers, the late pious emperor and his father, both have been good sovereigns and the king has given his empire an especially liberal, conservative and able administration of its affairs. His apparent popularity among his people made the events of the last few days which might have been expected under a tyrannical ruler more surprising. Dom Pedro's accession to the throne made one of the sons of Braganza the emerald line which is ruling over Portugal in 1871 the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil and in 1822 the colony was declared a kingdom. The Portuguese court having returned to Europe a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro and in May, 1822 Dom Pedro eldest son of King João V. of Portugal was chosen "hereditary emperor" of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on the seventeenth of September, 1822 and was chosen "constitutional emperor" September 12th in the October following. In 1841 he abdicated the throne in favor of his only son Dom Pedro II whose reign has just been overthrown. Dom Pedro has but one child, a daughter Princess Leopoldine who would have succeeded her father and the throne of emperors or hereditary succession not existing in the Brazilian empire not existing families from wearing the crown. The constitution under which the empire has been governed is based on a self government and four powers in the state—the legislative executive judicial and moderating power royal prerogative. The legislative power has been vested in an assembly consisting of an upper and lower house, the members of both being elected by the people. Those of the former or first house of the state for a term of four years. The upper power has been established in courts in order to those of the country and the other two powers in the sovereign. The sovereign has been assisted by a cabinet of seven ministers to preside over the various departments. Since the close of the war with Paraguay in 1870, the great question before the people has been that of slavery and the attempts to solve it have been marked with interest. In 1867 it was decreed that slavery should cease in twenty years and that all children of slaves born after that year should be free, though the first provision has not been carried out. In 1871 a law was passed making further provision for gradual emancipation. Since that date 100,000 have been emancipated by private enterprise and 9,000 by the above law. There are now 5,500,000 blacks in service. The opposition of the planters, who form a large and powerful class, has made the problem difficult of solution. It is said that the slavery question is not so difficult to solve with the state "drinking" but, however that may be, it is not improbable that the overthrow of the monarchy will be followed in the near future by the abolition of human slavery.

Whatever the democrats may think seems to be generally considered by republicans that John R. McLean may become Senator Payne's successor. This would be an outrage considering the services performed for the democratic party of Ohio by men like Thurman, Pessack and Penceaton. The first and last have represented with great credit the state of Ohio in the senate. It won a very handsome comment for Thurman when given this office as the fitting reward to his life. He is now three years younger than Senator Payne and though he is entered by age, he would represent the state with greater dignity and influence than the younger McLean. McLean is chiefly prominent for the efforts he has made to procure in Ohio 100,000 slaves in 1883 and 1884, when he made

A LOCAL MILE.

Mitchell Kibbles Out McKoon in the Third Round.

Colorado Springs can be nearer having a "gutting" match Thursday than ever before. For some time the management of the Athletic association has been advertising an exhibition of sparring between Charles Mitchell, the colored instructor of the club, and Charles McKoon, a Buffalo light weight, to take place last night at Weber hall. A rumor had lately been circulated that there would be some hard fighting and at 8 o'clock a crowd of perhaps one hundred and fifty men had gathered to witness the exhibition. The firemen's band was present to enliven the scene. In the middle of the room had been erected a 24-foot ring and the affair had a very business-like look. It was announced that the match was for \$200, the winner to receive \$100 and the loser \$70, to fight "at catch" or without regard to weight—using six-ounce gloves, the lightest the law permits.

The exhibition was started by a three round set between D. Coulson and A. Canaday, a middle weight, and a light weight. This was a very pretty little exhibition, considering the disparity in the weights.

After a long delay the principal combatants entered the ring, one of the managers announcing that the police were present to preserve order. McKoon, of Chicago, as some know him, entered the ring first and took a seat in the southeast corner, and was accompanied by W. A. Davis, of Denver, as second, and M. E. Brubaker, Mitchell came last with George Phillips, a well known slayer of Colorado as second, and J. J. Terry, of this city, rubber all around. F. B. Gray, of this city, and M. Gaylord, of Denver, were seen time keepers and D. Coulson refereed. Mitchell entered the ring at 14 pounds weight and McKoon, 140 pounds.

First round—The fight opened with caution guarding and fencing which lasted about two minutes, when Mitchell came in a blow on McKoon's breast. On the left side of the head there was a number of blows exchanged, but it was evident that Mitchell had much the best of it.

Second round—In the second round, a blow was struck, the men walking around each other and mauling and mauling.

Third round—The third round opened with the usual fencing, but near the middle Mitchell landed a blow on McKoon's left cheek which brought him to the ground. He came up "groggily" but continued to fight until a few minutes later when a blow on the jaw and in the neck knocked him out on his back. He lay apparently unconscious until after the ten seconds allowed in failing to come to the referee declared Mitchell the winner. This ended the exhibition, but it was such a decidedly tame affair that the spectators and the directors expressed some indignation and an attempt was made to kick back the money. It was finally paid under protest. The match was hardly a fake as Mitchell and his crowd evidently meant business, but the "sporty" boys who had paid their \$2 felt as if they had been taken in.

Dr. Kellogg Arrived.

Dr. J. M. Kellogg, of the famous Battle Creek sanitarium, arrived in the city Thursday morning, accompanied by his wife and family and a friend, M. Mc Coy, of Battle Creek. They are at the Antlers. As has been announced several times, it is the intention of the managers of the Battle Creek institution to establish a branch sanitarium in Colorado, and that inducements are being offered to secure it for this city. It is for the purpose of examining the sites offered that Dr. Kellogg is in Colorado at the present time. Yesterday morning in company with Mr. L. A. Barick and Mr. E. S. Haynes, Dr. Kellogg inspected a portion of ground in the northern part of the city, where Mr. Barick has to offer. In the afternoon he went with Captain De Coursey to look at the Briscoe ranch, or Fairmont Park, a hundred acres of which the captain will offer him as a site for the location.

Dr. Kellogg expressed himself as greatly pleased with both places. To-day he leaves for Denver but will return on Monday and visit other portions of the city. He has also a number of sites offered by parties in other cities of the state.

A Generous Gift.

The Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College has just received a deed of one hundred feet of land in North Colorado Springs as a donation from Mr. C. B. Wheeler, Mr. A. Hayes, Jr., and Mr. Louis A. Barick, towards the fund for the proposed girls' hall of the college.

This generous gift is a prompt and most welcome response to Mr. Barick's appeal for this aid made at the reception given to Prof. Marten last week.

It will be remembered that he urged each one in the city to give some offering for this purpose, that the building may be in readiness for the next school year.

The ladies now report nearly \$6,000

in hand and they feel confident that the general interest now awakened will continue so that this sum will be enough and they may plan for the erection of the building at an early date.

It may not be known to some that a regular incorporated educational society has been formed by the ladies of this city, whose purpose is to promote the highest interests of the girls in Colorado college. A building in which girls might find a comfortable home under refining influences and on the college grounds, seemed to the society an imperative need, and in April last its members began to give for this purpose and to place this matter before their friends.

If there are any who, from their interest in the education of girls, feel inclined to help in this work by the smallest offering, it will be gratefully received by either the president Mrs. William S. Slocum, or by the treasurer, Miss Eloise Wickard.

Baltimore papers of the date of November 17th have received, containing accounts of the wedding of Mr. John M. Pitts of this city and Miss Katie Loring of Baltimore, daughter of J. Q. A. Loring, manager of the Adams Express company. The ceremony occurred at Grace M. E. church, situated on Lafayette square, and was one of the most brilliant events of the season so far in that fashionable center of the south.

The ushers were Messrs. W. C. Pitts, Mr. Evans, Mr. Cotsworthly, Mr. J. Evans Rogers of Baltimore, Mr. Paul Pitts and Mr. Frank Pastorius of Colorado Springs. A reception was tendered the couple at the residence of Mr. Loring, 1312 Linden avenue, immediately after the ceremony, following which they left on an excursion tour in the cities of the north. Mr. and Mrs. Pitts are expected in this city about the first of next month.

The rooms of the Y. M. C. A. were opened Tuesday and a large gathering of young men of the city were present. The rooms have been attractively fitted for the purposes of the association. There are three rooms, devotional, reading and library. A list of periodicals and papers will be at once subscribed for which will be as complete as those of any of the reading clubs in the city. Mr. A. C. Denton has been appointed chairman of the finance committee and will go to work at once to raise the necessary amount for the current expenses for one year.

A peculiar case of "crank" was developed in the city Thursday. About 10 o'clock as one of the street cars was rounding the corner at The Antlers annex, going towards Colorado City, a well-dressed stranger stepped out and leaning up a stone threw it through a window. To the car were a number of persons and the stone barely missed a lady. Manager Van Vechten was on the car and getting off immediately arrested the fellow, who was, apparently, not drunk and who refused to give his name. He was taken to the city jail and will have a hearing before Magistrate Kinsley today.

About 4 o'clock Thursday morning a light was seen in the northeastern part of the city, evidently caused by a fire but as it was too far away for the department to be of service an alarm was not turned in. The fire was in the barn of Mr. Karmack, east of the Santa Fe track, and in it was burned two horses, harness and contents. Mr. Karmack had been out to feed his horses and went into his house to get his breakfast, leaving a lantern burning in the barn, from which it is supposed the fire originated. When discovered the entire building was in flames and nothing could be saved. The loss is about \$800.

Mr. Edward Ferris has not been idle while in the east, as he has just completed the sketch of an entire block in the Edwards' addition to the city, the consideration being over \$10,000. This makes in the aggregate over \$23,000 he has so far for the same gentleman in this addition in the past four weeks. He has also negotiated and sold to a syndicate in the east a tract of 340 acres of and adjoining the city of Trinidad, Colorado Springs needs just a few more such tracts to advertise our city.

Mr. George E. Putnam, head of the well known publishing house of New York, has kindly agreed to give two lectures before the Phoenix Literary society of the college. He will give in these lectures a sketch of the history of literary property with some considerations of the methods of bookmaking among the ancients. The Phoenix society feels deeply grateful to Mr. Putnam for his courtesy in giving them such an unusual treat.

W. R. Bell, of Denver, whom the Telegram dispatches reported as committing suicide in Helena, Montana, some days ago, after gambling heavily, was a clerk at The Antlers for about a month last spring. After working steadily for three or four weeks he suddenly left without warning, and it was supposed went on a spree.

The Union Train serving services this year will be held in the First Presbyterian church at 12 o'clock in the morning. Rev. Richard Montague of the First Baptist church will deliver the sermon, and the collection, as usual, will be for the benefit of the Ladies Aid society of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Charles C. Linon, inspector of the American Surety company of New York, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Linon was formerly at the head of the detective force of Denver.

COUNTY W. O. T. U. MEETING.

Business Transacted at the Quarterly Session—Addresses Listened To.

The county W. O. T. U. began its session Thursday afternoon in the First Y. E. church with a devotion, exercises led by the president, Mrs. Chambers.

Mrs. Jackson, of the Colorado City union, reported the securing of a lot and erection of a building sufficiently large to contain a dining hall and a free reading room. This is the most active organization of the county.

Mrs. Sabin reported for the Colorado Springs union some good work in rescuing an unfortunate girl from the sal and sending her to the Cottage Home and a series of interesting mothers' meetings. At the next regular meeting Mrs. Dr. Jones will read a paper on the condition of women and girls in Germany. The franchise work has been continued to the distribution of 25,000 pamphlets. The publishers of the Woman's Journal, proposed that if twenty-five new subscribers are sent in at \$1.50 per year they will refund \$20 for the use of the union.

Mrs. Finley read an interesting paper on temperance work at Colorado City and the importance of surrounding children with good home influences and furnishing them with only the best literature.

Rev. Mr. Gregg in addressing the convention in behalf of what he believed to be a wise theory as to the advantage of placing women on school board's said, they had leisure for visiting the schools to neglect that men did not possess. His experience taught him that school's savor of the personality of the committee.

The women who are apt to be placed on boards are those who have had experience as teachers, especially in the lower grades and their judgment of methods is apt to be more valuable than a man's.

They come into close sympathy with the mothers, who have more interest in the education of their children than do the fathers. A woman director is also in closer relations of sympathy with the teachers and understands their difficulties better, and she is morally certain to be one of the most intelligent persons in the community and to be suggested by the most intelligent women.

His experience as a member of the school board of this city had justified the selection of a woman who makes ten visits to the school to one made by the other members, and assists the teachers greatly, and observation in this city would tend every one the practical value of placing women on the school board.

The committee on revision of the constitution reported in favor of the election of the usual officers and the presidents of the local unions to be vice-presidents of the county organization and to form an executive board. Also that the constitution be amended by a two-thirds vote at the annual meeting before the state convention.

Dr. Rowe was appointed to advance the cause of the white cross, white sash and mothers' meetings and Mrs. Farrar, superintendent of Sunday school, and Mrs. Chambers of dress work. Adjourned to 7:30 o'clock.

Evening Session.

At the close of the opening services the Rev. E. L. Bell said of the crisis threatening Christian civilization today none were greater than Sabat's reservation. Laws with regard to Sabat's observance do not infringe upon individual liberty more than other statutes laws. It is a physical, moral, mental and social necessity that one-seventh of the time should be devoted to rest. The Sabat of the continent of Europe is introduced we cannot long maintain republican institutions.

Mr. Chas. Barber said the Good Templars' organization was taking foremost strides in preventing intemperance. They were radical prohibitionists and believed their oath of obligation removed temptation to drink. They have sixty members and are working on Christian lines.

Rev. E. C. Bristol said there had been no effective prevention of intemperance. A county officer had told him that three-fourths of the expense of maintaining the jail and of criminal proceedings were caused by the sinners of Colorado City and the entire county had to bear the expense. It is not easy to change public sentiment or to "let the law" but the reform work of the W. O. T. U. will always be in vain; we are but entering upon a career of woman's power in reforming the world.

Mrs. Besch will hold revival services at Colorado City next month and it is proposed to raise money to have her continue the work at other places in the county.

BROWNS VS. BOSTONS.

The National Game Demonstrated by two Notable Clubs.

As advertised the exhibition game of ball between the St. Louis Browns and the Boston club was played in this city Thursday, and considering the time of year and all other circumstances, was a very good game. The club arrived in the city at 11:30 in the morning, the party numbering about thirty in all, and registered at The Antlers. Shortly after noon a parade was formed, with the firemen's band in the lead and the players in marriages, and taken through the principal streets.

The game was called promptly at 2:30 o'clock, with John Carson, the famous Boston pitcher, as umpire, and "Dixie"

Dixie, shortstop. All of the well known players were in their positions as advertised, with the following exceptions: Radgway pitched for the "bean eaters" and Doby played right field; for the Browns, King pitched and Mackey played right field. There was surprise and pleasure when Dixie, the catcher of the Colorado Springs club the past year, appeared, as catcher for the Browns, taking the place of Doby, who is tied up by the head injury very well with the high priced players, one at each of whom has cost the Browns \$8,000. "Doby" made three base hits and one run but did not catch his usual game.

Very little can be said of the game other than it was marked by heavy hitting. The batteries did not do the line work that might have been expected, probably owing to the sharp air. It was evident that the players were trying to satisfy the audience which left the grand stand in good humor. A notable feature of the game was a home run by Latham in the seventh inning, which hit in three runs. The audience which witnessed the game was not as large as the attraction would seem to warrant, but this was no doubt owing to the Chicago-American "roust" of last year. The clubs went to Pueblo last night and will continue on to Salt Lake and California.

The following is the score:

Browns.	AB.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
Brown, 1st	3	1	1	1	0	1
Johnson, 2d	3	1	1	1	0	1
Nash, 3d	5	0	3	3	2	1
Richardson, 4d	5	1	1	3	1	0
Connerly, 5d	3	1	1	3	1	0
Santa, 6d	3	1	1	3	1	0
Morrell, 7d	3	0	1	1	1	0
Doby, 8d	3	0	1	1	1	0
Radgway, 9d	3	0	0	4	1	0
Totals	30	6	10	27	15	2

St. Louis.	AB.	R.	B.	PO.	A.	E.
Latham, 1st	3	2	1	1	0	0
Crooks, 2d	4	1	6	4	5	0
O'Neill, 3d	4	2	2	5	0	0
Connerly, 4d	3	1	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, 5d	3	1	3	2	0	0
Toussaint, 6d	3	1	2	2	0	0
Lytle, 7d	3	1	1	2	0	0
Maloney, 8d	3	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	14	15	27	14	1

Score by innings.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Browns	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

Bats hit—Boston 13, St. Louis 15.
Home runs—Latham.
Errors—Latham 1, Connerly 1, O'Brien 1, Toussaint 1, Lytle 1, Maloney 1.
Bases on balls—King and Lytle Boston.
Strikes out—Connerly and Latham.
Umpire—Clarkson.

FROM MONUMENT.

MONUMENT, Nov. 21, 1890.

Weather fine and snow (light) bearing rapidly.

Miss Lizzie Bartle, of Albany, N. Y., is visiting at Dr. Bonnet's.

P. M. Keen left last week for Lamar, Colo., where he has a position in the United States and a Clee.

Mrs. L. E. Wilson of De Nora, Colo., visited in town last week, the guest of her niece, Mrs. E. E. Nethers.

The night office at the Santa Fe is closed for the present and Opera of Genoa Benty is transported to Palmer Lake.

A choice lot of Jersey cows were introduced from here last week by Mr. McCure, of Palmer Lake, to Mr. Thompson at Manitou Park.

Mrs. L. E. Fort went to Colorado Springs last week to make her proof on her homestead, which is a very romantic spot situated at the foot of Mount Sherman.

There were quite a number of our citizens at Colorado Springs last Saturday attending the trial of Bracy and McFarland for robbery at this place last summer.

S. P. Gubahn moved his saw mill out to this week to Grand Junction, where he has a contract to furnish timbers for the "Rile Creek" extension of the Rio Grande.

W. Bennett and wife became the parents of a new arrival here last Friday, November 15th. That is why Grandpa Elliott wears such a broad smile lately.

Mr. Ramsey left for his old home in Illinois the first of this week. He was a steady young man and very agreeable, and made many friends while here who regret his departure.

Mr. Pring had three cows killed last week by a Santa Fe train. The company promptly settled the loss. Mr. Pring has had the contract for several years of furnishing fuel and cream to the Antlers.

A. F. Woodward's drawing of lots took place as advertised last Friday, the 15th. The day was pleasant and quite a crowd gathered to see the crawling race. F. L. Crampson, of the Yonummen Register, drew the house and lot valued at \$1,000.

Work has been received that Mrs. Springer and Mrs. Carrie have been quite sick. Mrs. Springer is not expected to live. They started with the rest of the family in October to go to eastern Kansas by team, but on account of sickness had to stop on the way. Mrs. Springer came for her health and improved very much while here. She was far from being the trip by wagon would benefit her.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Hopkins occurred at 12:30 Tuesday noon at her home in this village at the advanced age of seventy-nine years and six months. The aged lady was one of the oldest settlers on the divide, and was highly respected. She was the mother of twelve children, ten of whom with her aged husband survive her.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyers moved into their new home from their tract some two years ago.

The annual meeting of Clover Irrigating ditch company will be held at the residence of John Curr, 424 North Te on street, on Saturday, 14th December at 2 p. m.

A red cow. Branded diamond on left side. Flatter will be rewarded.

R. F. McLOSKEY, 322 Kiowa Street, Colorado Springs.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly examination of teachers will be held in my office, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 29 and 30, 1890.

She has been confined to her bed much of the time since. Her death has been daily expected for some time. She will be buried Friday afternoon at two o'clock from the Presbyterian church.

Dear mother, rest from all your care. Sleep now, your loving work is done; No more that look of trouble wear. But wear the crown that then hast won.

YICAWBER.

Harry Fursman has taken a case of the o'laney (very barn on Pike's Peak avenue and will occupy it as a safe, feed and boarding stable.

MARRIED.

WILLIAM COKE—November 17, at Colorado Springs, by Rev. James B. Gragg, Mr. Coke of Albany, Mich., to Miss Ida Cone of Colorado Springs.

Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Lemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 115 South Te on street.

RANCH PRODUCE.	
Butter, creamery, 30 lb.	23 00 35
Butter, ranch, 30 lb.	21 00 35
Butter, salted, 30 lb.	20 00 35
Eggs, ranch, 30 doz.	28 00 35
Eggs, table, 30 doz.	28 00 35
Carrots, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Onions, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Potatoes, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Turnip, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Cauliflower, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Chop, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Wheat, 8000	1 00 35
Barley, 8000	1 00 35
Brass, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Flour, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Meal, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Cracker, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Apples, 30 doz.	1 00 35
Hay (Knap) 10 tons	11 00 35
Hay (Knap) 15 tons	11 00 35
GREEN FRUIT.	
Oranges, 10 doz.	40 00 35
Apples, 10 doz.	25 00 35
Bananas, 20 doz.	25 00 35

72% Per cent per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements taken in advance at day rates. Certain days of the week less cents per line for each insertion.

Plains, Oregan, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Adams, 8-18-91.

AND ANDERSON, and diamond setting at Adams'.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.

Stanley Wood's Great Divide is an illustrated literary, scientific, scenic, humorous, and original history of the mountain region of the Indians, old and new. So interesting is this publication that we are satisfied it will be of great interest to our readers. Therefore we have decided to offer the Great Divide for one year in combination with the Weekly Gazette for one year, for only \$1.50, or if you are already a subscriber to either paper we will have the publication of the Great Divide sent to you for a full year for only one dollar. A sample copy of the Great Divide to intending subscribers at the rate of 50 cents, by addressing Stanley Wood, Denver, Colo., and then should you wish to subscribe, send us your subscription and we will take your receipt promptly.

1890.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the fashions, is numerous illustrations, "action-plans" and patterns, suggestions, and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness, of the highest order. Its clever short stories, popular plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is sent with the interest of women. During the last week of the year, Christine Terhune Herrie and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Woman of the Period," "Three Months a Day," and "The Woman of the Period." The serials will be written by Walter Reesent and F. W. Robbins.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1896.

NUMBER 43.

ACROLE IN THE PROXY

Attorney General Jones' Report to Governor Cooper.

State Contractors Cannot be Sued for Overcharging.

The State Warrants Issued Have Not Yet Been Paid.

No Money Contained Wrongfully from the Treasury.

Attorney General Jones' Report.

Denver, November 23.—The following is a copy of the report of Attorney General Jones, as submitted to Governor Cooper.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR COOPER:

SIR: On the 23rd of September, last, you addressed to me a communication accompanied by certain exhibits and reports relating to charges made by certain contractors and others against the public treasury. I have carefully reviewed the same, and have the honor to report to you the result of my investigation.

In my reply to you of the same date, I stated that the exhibits and reports were being reviewed by the attorney general, and that I would report to you the result of my investigation.

No suits will be or can be brought on account of these transactions against either Messrs. Graham & Weber, Co. or Messrs. Lawrence & Co., or Messrs. James & Co., or any of the state officers, for the reason that the same are not suits for the recovery of money, but are suits for the recovery of the public treasury.

The above warrants were drawn against appropriations made by the legislature, and are not suits for the recovery of money, but are suits for the recovery of the public treasury.

The recent decision of the supreme court in answer to the questions from your excellency shows that every transaction of the state is subject to the scrutiny of the courts, and that the state is not exempt from the payment of its debts.

For the reasons stated above, I have the honor to report to you that no suits will be or can be brought on account of these transactions against either Messrs. Graham & Weber, Co. or Messrs. Lawrence & Co., or Messrs. James & Co., or any of the state officers.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL W. JONES,

Attorney General.

We approve the foregoing conclusions.

S. DIXON,

S. WELLS,

ROBLE.

James Continues.

LONDON, November 20.—Continuing his speech before the House of Commons, Sir Henry James referred to the flight of Patrick Duggan as proof of his criminal conduct.

He declared that other proof was his association with the Fenian party. He referred to Duggan's alleged complicity in the murder of a man named "John" and to the suppression of the Fenian party. He said he did not wish to direct suspicion against Lewis nor to make any allegations

against him. Still, he could not help pointing out that a gentleman had been imposed upon regarding the missing books. The commission could have gotten the books, they would have been found to contain records showing that Duggan and other members of the Fenian party were connected in a financial way with suspected individuals. The defense on this aspect of the case was open to the gravest suspicion.

Fought to a Finish.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—A fight to a finish between Billy McCarthy, champion middle weight of Australia, and Jimmy McEwen, of Boston, for a purse of \$1,000, took place at the rooms of the California Athletic club to night.

McCarthy took the aggressive when time was called and forced McEwen about the ring with his vicious swings. In the third round he knocked McEwen down with a right hander. McEwen's lip was cut in this round. McCarthy continued to push McEwen about the ring from the third to the sixteenth round. McEwen's responding feints at times to McCarthy's lunges. From the sixteenth round the fight was somewhat evenly matched. McEwen got in a number of good blows. At the beginning of the twenty-first round McCarthy's eyes were hurt by McEwen's blow, and he was turned quickly on his heel and with a blow which was unexpected knocked him out on his back and out with the back of his right hand.

Before the fight to night President of the California Athletic club, but before the club a proposition to make John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson to fight in the club's rooms for the world's championship amid great excitement. A motion picture of the fight was shown to the club and the prize of \$1,000 was awarded to McCarthy.

Victim of a Confidence Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—Chas. Montgomery, owner of the American Exchange hotel, and widely known on account of his charitable works, made a statement to-day showing that he has been made the victim of a confidence operator to the extent of \$80,000.

Two years ago a young man calling himself "E. G. Cross," came to him and soon became prominent in Y. M. C. A. work. He gained Montgomery's confidence and after a time the latter took him into partnership in an agricultural company, with stores in this city and Los Angeles.

Montgomery has been compelled to make an assignment, with liabilities of \$250,000 and assets of about \$15,000. It has been discovered that Cross is an expert swindler, and was competent to fool even London or similar swindlers.

Death Recently Buried.

Denver, November 23.—The stout street porter was crowded to his utmost capacity this morning by parishioners and friends of the late Father McEwen, whose death occurred last Monday morning. The remains were kept in state until this morning.

The funeral rites were conducted by Bishop Matz, assisted by Fathers Ryan and McEwen, and other members of the priesthood. The scene at the mass, which occurred at 10 o'clock, was very affecting. Immediately after the mass Father McEwen, of St. Joseph's Cathedral, preached the funeral sermon.

The interment took place at Calvary cemetery and a large concourse of people followed the remains to their last resting place. Father McEwen was a pioneer of Colorado, having come to Denver in its early days.

A Cable from Stanley.

LONDON, November 21.—MacKinnon, the head of the British relief committee, has received a cable from Henry K. Stanley, announcing his arrival at Mowata and stating that he expects to reach Zanzibar in four or five days. Stanley's cable also states that he has made the important discovery that there is an extension of Victoria Nyanza.

The British consul at Zanzibar telegraphs to the foreign office that Stanley arrived at Mowata on the 15th of the day after his departure from Victoria Nyanza and on the one hundred and eighty-eight day after leaving Abernethy. Stanley left Mowata on the 12th inst., traveling toward the coast by way of Zanzibar and Mweni. Stanley made an unexpected discovery of a new extension of Victoria Nyanza toward the southwest, which brings it within 150 miles of Lake Tanganyika.

Stanley has with him 750 persons of whom 250 are British. Stanley was lost on his way from Victoria Nyanza. He had four days' fighting near Mowata.

Sullivan Will Meet Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—W. E. Duggan, sporting editor of the "United States," to-night telegraphed to John L. Sullivan as follows: "I am authorized by the San Jose (Cal.) Athletic association to offer \$5,000 for a finish fight with Peter Jackson. Rescued."

Boston, November 23.—To-night Sullivan reconsidered his decision and said he would fight Jackson in San Francisco for the \$5,000 purse.

ALLEGEDLY CONFESS.

Work of Organization Progressing Somewhat Slowly.

Fitzgerald Opposes a Return Movement for Mrs. Parnell.

George Fitzgerald, or the "Black Horse," the Irish Trial.

A Session Will Be Held in the White Horse Promises.

The American Congress.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The session of the international American conference to-day was devoted entirely to efforts to effect an organization and some progress was made in that direction. The report of the committee on organization was presented and the delegates were seated. The report of the committee on rules was also presented and the delegates were seated. After considerable discussion about the report and without coming to any conclusion, Secretary Baine to the effect that the transaction of business suggested that the report be postponed until Friday and this action was taken.

Seor Quintana of the Argentine Republic then called up his resolution providing for the appointment of two secretaries who were described by the president as being in Spanish and Spanish-English secretaries. Before the matter could be passed upon Senator Romero of Mexico called up the report of the committee on committees. Pending is consideration the question came up as to how the chair was to be filled in Mr. Baine's absence. After a long discussion it was decided to select a president pro tempore by lot. The names of the countries represented were written on cards which were then drawn by lot.

Mr. Baine, President John Fitzgerald, and Mr. Quintana, Peru, Guatemala, Uruguay, Colombia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, United States, Venezuela, Chile, Salvador and Ecuador. A representative to be selected by the delegates from these countries will take the chair in Mr. Baine's absence.

Fitzgerald Answers a Question.

LINCOLN, Neb., November 20.—In answer to the question whether the Irish National League of America was going to take any public steps to relieve the aged straitened circumstances of Mrs. Parnell, President John Fitzgerald replied in the negative. He said: "I think any public movement in that direction would be impolitic and indecent; an insult to the Parnell family and a slur upon the character of her distinguished son. He reported that condition of Mrs. Parnell could not possibly have resulted from the neglect of her family. Parnell himself expressed pain and surprise when the intelligence was conveyed to him, as he had made ample arrangements to supply her family with care. Some of those who are urging public subscriptions for Mrs. Parnell are men who in their craving for notoriety have no conception of honor or decency, but who the innate decency of the Irish character will prevent the raising of America from playing into the hands of those pretentious barons and patriarchs. Mrs. Parnell's family can and will care for her without need of foreign interference."

Trying to Prove Alibis.

CHICAGO, November 20.—The testimony to prove alibis for the defendants in the Cronin case was resumed this morning. Mrs. Thomas Whelan, who keeps house for O'Sullivan and who is the neighbor of the Cronin family, corroborated the evidence of the former witnesses that O'Sullivan was in the house at the time that night. They were aware of one O'Sullivan in the morning and he was still there. Mrs. Whelan was present when O'Sullivan was taken to the police station. O'Sullivan was taken to the police station because he was drunk. O'Sullivan was taken to the police station because he was drunk. O'Sullivan was taken to the police station because he was drunk.

Marshall, DeWitt, a medical and anthropological expert, testified that no human hair could be certain as distinguished from any other hair.

Dr. Moyer and Curtis occupied the remainder of the session. Their testimony was in the same line as that of the preceding expert.

A man named Martin came to Judge McConne. This afternoon and said he had knowledge of great value to the Cronin case. He said that he had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case. He said that he had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case. He said that he had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case.

George G. Cannon, a noted Mormon leader, was called by the prosecution and testified that he had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case. He said that he had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case. He said that he had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case.

Mrs. Gilmore went through the evidence of the Cronin case. She testified that she had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case. She said that she had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case. She said that she had seen O'Sullivan in the Cronin case.

referred to District Officer Sullivan of Peoria. Ex-Congressman John P. Finney, said he was a member of Camp 20. He had never heard of an "inner circle" in the Cronin case. Several other witnesses were examined in regard to the "inner circle" but none of them knew anything about it. State's Attorney Longenecker was then called as a witness in the Cronin case. He was asked to testify to the "inner circle" but he refused to do so.

The court then ordered the examination to proceed. In reply to questions the state's attorney said he had heard of the "inner circle" but he had never heard of it before. He said that he had heard of it from a man named "John" but he had never heard of it before.

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A ROCK ISLAND DEAL.

An Agreement Between the Rock Island and Santa Fe.

Great Through Southern Line to the Pacific Coast.

The Southern Pacific Road Powerless to Interfere.

The Details of the Important Deal Arrangement.

The Rock Island's Plan.

CHICAGO, November 21.—It came to light to-day that an important traffic agreement had been made by the Rock Island and Santa Fe roads for the handling of through traffic between Chicago and St. Louis on the Pacific coast. The details of the arrangement are as follows:

By this arrangement a line shorter than any other from this city to all California points south of Los Angeles is created. While the distance to San Francisco is but 22 miles greater than via the Union Pacific route it is the advantage of being so far south that it will never be blocked with snow, and during the winter months through trains are expected to make better average time than those on the more northern routes.

The contract is for a term of years and is even stronger than that of the Union Pacific and Northwestern. The agreement will be in operation in the near future and will be a great benefit to the Rock Island and Santa Fe roads.

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went into committee of the whole to consider the eight hour per day movement. It decided not to endorse any general strike. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor forwarded a letter to the convention in which he said his men opposed a general strike. The following was accepted:

Resolved, That we coincide with the view of the president of the American Federation of Labor that no general strike will be inaugurated upon May 1, 1899, and that the movement be confined to such trades as are in a condition to put the plan into operation.

Resolved, That we call upon the president of the American Federation of Labor to inaugurate the movement in favor of the plan into operation.

In the convention to-day various standing committees made reports, among them the committee on insurance, law, finance and expenditures. The committee on appeals and grievances made their final report. The finance committee recommended a change so that in the future only actual earnings and not from the conventions be paid. In the future all delegates attached to the general assembly will pay a tax of ten cents per capita for quarters, board, and other expenses. The general executive committee was empowered to make a decision to put on an assessment of ten not more than twenty cents for the next year. A resolution was passed declaring that the general assembly favored an increase in the pay of the printers and assistants in the bureau of organizing and printing of the American Federation of Labor. A resolution was also passed recognizing election days as legal holidays, including a penalty on any employer violating them.

The general assembly closed tonight. Mr. Powderly said in his closing speech that it had been the most profitable session ever held. The executive board and the general assembly will meet in the next assembly. Powderly asked to have his salary reduced from \$2,000 to \$2,500, but the finance committee and assembly refused to allow it to be done.

Pan-American Congress.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Secretary Baine called the international American conference to order this afternoon and immediately surrendered the chair to Dr. Guzman, secretary from Nicaragua. Dr. Guzman, the Brazilian minister, arose and said that the Brazilian delegates had been prevented from occupying their seats at previous sessions for reasons which must have been apparent to the other delegates. They were now, however, ready to lay before the president their credentials that they might be acted upon in due course. The announcement was greeted with loud applause. Delegation Henderson, of the United States, immediately called the following resolution:

Resolved, That this congress welcome the United States of Brazil into the sisterhood of American republics.

Some debate as to the propriety of the congress taking such action followed, and the resolution was finally tabled. Delegate Hendon of Columbia made the motion that the resolution be tabled as it was not proper for delegates to recognize a new government in the absence of instructions from their own governments. This was seconded by several delegates. Mr. Henderson said he was sorry to place any other representatives in an awkward position, but so far as he was concerned he would stand with Cuba, Ecuador, or any other monarchy that had adopted republican institutions. This great change had been accomplished in Brazil without bloodshed and the new government representatives were there, why wait for the announcement that the republic had been formally recognized by other governments. The Cuban delegate agreed with Henderson's ideas generally, but felt constrained to reserve the matter until the next session of the congress. The resolution was tabled, only Venezuela and Uruguay voted in the negative. The consideration of the rules had not been completed at adjournment.

Defying Federal Law.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Attorney General Miller has received a long report from the United States marshal of the northern district of Texas regarding the difficulty of administering the federal laws in consequence of the feeling of hostility on the part of certain state officials.

The trouble arose from steps taken by the federal officers for the protection of the four Marlow brothers as government witnesses. A portion of the community became exasperated at these men and attempted to wreak summary vengeance upon them. As they failed, Graham did not secure the federal officers started to remove them to a safer place. They had not proceeded far when they were attacked by a mob. Two of the Marlows were killed in the first onslaught, when the other two took refuge in their abodes and attempted to escape. The federal officers were then attacked and the mob was then attacked and a number were killed.

Among those who have been indicted for complicity in this attack on government prisoners are two consuls, the sheriff and county sheriff of this county, the district attorney and a son of the county judge. The United States attorney says that if the processes of the courts of the state are intervened to aid in prosecution those who in this manner defy the laws of the United States, respect for such process must cease. The municipal government of the young county not only fails to provide a suitable jail for the use of the United States court, but its officers are in violent antagonism to the federal officers. The county judge is the only one who is not in antagonism to the federal officers. He is the only one who is not in antagonism to the federal officers.

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Knights of Labor. ATLANTA, November 20.—Yesterday the convention of the Knights of Labor